

Jan. 11, 1864

Lack's P102

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## THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY.....JANUARY 11, 1864.

We publish in another part of this day's paper, the remarks of Hon. Joshua F. Bell, in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, upon the adoption of the resolutions announcing the death of the Hon. John J. Crittenden. They contain a beautiful and just tribute to Kentucky's departed statesman.

Mr. Bell handed us the manuscript of his remarks just as he was leaving for home before the recess, but we concluded to defer their publication until the re-assembling of the Legislature, that all the members might have a copy of them.

We noticed in our city some days ago, the well known faces of our old friends Gen. Boyle, Col. Hanson, and Col. M. Murphy.

Night before last a detachment of the 22d Kentucky Infantry, arrived in our city, bringing the war worn flag of that regiment. They report the regiment in excellent health and spirits, and anxious to be led to victory. This regiment is now under the command of Col. G. W. Monroe. He needs no word of praise from us, his reputation is surpassed by none of his companions in arms.

The Hop Friday night was a complete success. We noticed many strange beauties in attendance. We hope the series of Hops, just commenced, will continue as successful as they have begun.

We call attention to the advertisement of J. B. Lampton, in another column of our paper. It will be seen that he has a variety of seasonable goods which the Ladies, particularly, will do well to examine.

The river is still frozen over at this point and above, thus effectually shutting out from the market the large surplus of wheat lying on its banks.

The regiment now being organized at this place is fast reaching its completion. Success to you Col. Craddock.

Col. Roy S. Cluke, of the 8th Kentucky cavalry of the Confederate army, died a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island on the first day of this year. He was a native of Clarke county, Ky., served nobly in the Mexican war as a private in the 2d Kentucky regiment, but the honors which he won at Buena Vista were clouded by the fatal delusion which impelled him to raise a regiment of rebel cavalry when Kirby Smith occupied our State, and he has fallen a victim to disease contracted while engaged in predatory expeditions of General John Morgan.

It will be seen from an advertisement in our paper that a small change has been made in the time of the arrival and departure of the cars on our railroad. Those who travel will do well to notice it, or they may be left behind.

**Masonic Notice.**  
The Members of Hiram Lodge, No. 4, F & A Masons, are hereby notified that the place of meeting has been changed. The meetings hereafter will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, on Broadway street. The next meeting will be on Monday night, the 11th January, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Lodge.

G. W. LEWIS, Secy.  
January 9, 1864

**Richmond Market.**

The following specimens of humorous elegance originates with our spicyley little temporary, the Pulaski (Tenn.) Chianti. The first feeling excited by reading it, perhaps with all, be one of merriment and laughter. The sober second causes us to bring a sad sympathy with the suffering of innocent millions—women, children, and other helpless classes, who have done, and could do nothing to promote or to repress the insane strife, which brings them to unalleviated calamity. Our extract is indeed a caricature; but it is also the exaggerated picture of a miserable reality.

**EDITOR CHIANTI.** Having just escaped from the kingdom of Jeff Davis—leaving Richmond about ten days since—I furnish you with very late and most reliable report of the markets when I left there, satisfied that it will be ahead of anything yet received from that quarter. At another time I may give you further intelligence from Dixie.

Flour—Twenty-five pounds imported by Brown & Co., by carrier pigeons, still in first hands. Flour, in small quantities, is jobbing readily at 70@80c per pound. We notice four pounds to the Mayor on private terms.

Pork—The barrel imported overland via Santa Fe, Texas and Vicksburg, before that city was taken, is nearly all in the hands of the jobbers. Sales of three pounds of Hog round, at \$2, half cash, the remainder in a note of four months, secured by a bushel of Confederate States of America bonds. A half barrel will accrue in January, if the man's hogs don't die in the meantime of starvation. This will overstock the market, and make the street where the hog owner lives, nearly as busy as ever.

Monetary—A man who ran the blockade at Wilmington, brought a sovereign and a Spanish quarter, most of which has been put in circulation here, and has produced unprecedented activity among our business men. Confidence has, in a great measure, been restored, and our merchants, who have been mowing the grass which grew in the principal streets during the past summer, will most of them resume trade by peddling peanuts and Lucifer matches during the ensuing month.

Candy—Sale of six sticks to the purser of the floating battery of hydraulic ram

private terms, the market has a downward tendency. Candy is jobbing in sticks at 87c.

Potatoes—We notice the arrival of a peck from near the Dismal Swamp. No sales. An old contraband, who lives on the south side of James River, is said to have a quarter of an acre. This keeps the market depressed.

Dry Goods—Sales of ten cotton handkerchiefs by Todd, Dupuy & Co., at \$10@23, endorsed notes six months.

Cotton—The arrival of one bale from the coast, per mile hack, threw the city into confusion. Such an accumulation of the precious staple in Richmond it was thought would attract the cupidity of the Northern mercenaries, and precipitate an attack before the military defenses were complete. The Provost Marshal sent the cotton back at the expense of the owner.

Tobacco—Unusual scarcity exists in Virginia leaf. Four plugs were sold on Change, on Saturday last, to parties who wished to send to Atlanta. A good sale has sprung up in old quids. They are collected by the blacks, put up neatly in foil and sold to new beginners. The price ranges according to the number of times chewed. The third chewing is made up into stuff.

Whisky—This necessary article is going down every day, though not in price. The figure now for a common-sized drink are \$14 75; to wet your tongue, \$10; to smell the cork, \$4 75; to look at the bottle, \$1 17, and 61 cents to say whisky aloud. There was a charge made of 25 cents for passing a saloon, but that tax has been removed by the poor animal died on the following day. M. Eulert, in attempting afterwards to assign a probable reason for this fierce attack, supposed that when the horses had been seen to rub against each other a queen bee was annoying one of them; that the rubbing crushed her, and that the attack by the swarm was an expression of the bees' resentment for the murder of their queen. Others sought no further than this for an explanation. That there were, at that time, no less than 2,000 hives of bees in the commune of Sehmogelsdorf, and that this number (greatly beyond the usual limit) increased the probability of attacks on men and animals.

**Brutality and Immodesty in a Boston Public Institution.**

The revelations just made public by the prison inspectors appointed annually to visit the Boston reformatory institutions, afford another proof that people may be so distressed by evils existing in a foreign land as to entirely overlook as gross ones directly at their own doors.

Deer Island is the place where these reformatory schools are situated. There boys with habits likely to trouble society, and young girls destitute of a wholesome corrective influence over their lives at home, are taken in charge, schooled and educated, so as to restore them to society with improved morals and a sense of self respect that will be their future protection. One would think that the aim and object of such institutions, to say nothing of its inmates, would have saved them from the brutality of corporal punishment, and induced such regulations as would tend to preserve the sense of modesty among them.

This supposition, however natural, appears not to have entered into the superintendent's idea of what wholesome discipline should be. He not only has public baths for the females, but he himself performed the task of flogging them "with all his might." The report says: "The prisons are provided with the ordinary bath tub, iron three to seven in number, and placed side by side, at distances from twelve to twenty-four inches apart; these are all in open rooms, without any screen or protection whatever, and in these, publicly exposed to the prisoners, men, women, and girls, in their respective departments, in groups of from three to seven, are required to perform their ablutions. Old offenders, young offenders, girls of nine and ten years of age, alike must disrobe themselves, and in full observation of their fellows and officers, in a state of utter nudity, enter the bath, perform its duty, and partake of its refreshment.

After this moral lesson, it is not very surprising to find that such a brute should think flogging women was other than wholesome discipline. But the fellow testifies to his own unmanliness and brutality by showing how he reduced a young woman of seventeen to obedience. The girl was high spirited and proud. She frankly confessed to a taunt, but would not submit voluntarily to degradation. The superintendent did not attempt to win her by kindness, though she was a girl easily brought to reason by such influence. He procured a ratian, half an inch in diameter and twenty inches long, and with this he struck the poor thing with "all his might," over the week and shoulders, "leaving marks as large as the palm of his hand." This was not sufficient for the brute, and he sent for a larger stick, and "then she held out her hand."

After this beating and this subjection, she was confined to the cell and the food of the solitary, where the Prison Inspectors found her eighteen days after the inhuman flogging thus inflicted. This was only, however, a portion of the duty he seemed to delight in, for he also testifies that in the boy's department he sometimes "performed the flogging with an ordinary wagon whip."

It is a remarkable commentary on the whole conduct of this public institution, that after the publication of these facts, the Directors of the institution published a card, in which they state that they know all that is going on in the prison under their charge, and that when it becomes "the style," it is at once adopted with more or less success.

No savage could value a piece of glass more highly than does the average female convict. She will break her window—the cells at Milbank have glazed apertures for light—lament over the "accident" with well-acted grief, and most cunningly secrete a bit of the glass where the closest search fails to discover it; then smoking one side over her lamp, or making a back of black cloth, she will exult in secret over the miserable apology for a mirror, and, as the matron says, will behave with propriety for weeks, only because she has this well-spring of joy in her cell.—[Harper's Magazine.]

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

**Formidable Attack by Bees.**

Huber, Bevan, and other naturalists who have studied the extraordinary habits and instincts of bees, have not yet succeeded in discovering the various circumstances which lead those instincts to attack men in a hostile spirit.

How far revenge or retaliation for injuries received, influence them, is but imperfectly known. There is proof that, when the queen bee dies, the hive is thrown into confusion and agitation; and it has been supposed by many persons that the insects, at such a time, would seek to attack any one who may have been concerned in the death of the great mother. This, whether right or wrong, was the suggested explanation of an extraordinary attack by bees, in Prussia, in 1820. As narrated in the Berliner Zeitung, the incident was as follows:

On the 20th of July, M. Eulert, a merchant of Berlin, was traveling with his wife from Wittenberg to that city; they were in a private carriage, and a coachman was driving. While passing along the high road, between Kropstädt and Schmöglendorf, the coachman observed the horses to rub uneasily against each other, as if stung by a horsefly. Suddenly a swarm of bees appeared, or a collection of swarms, numerous beyond all reckoning. They covered the carriage, horses, travelers and coachman, but more especially the living beings.

They attacked the mouth, nose, and eyes, and ears of each horse, until the poor animal, quite overcome, lay down unresisting. The coachman lost his hat while endeavoring to aid the horses, and the bees then fastened upon his head with such avidity that his poor skull became covered with a matted mass of bees, hair, and blood; he threw himself on the ground in desperation, and he became for a time insensible. Madame Eulert, as soon as the attack began, covered her face with her hood, got out of the carriage, hastened to a neighboring field, and threw herself face downwards, on the grass.

M. Eulert, then alighted and shouted for help; but while his mouth was open some of the bees entered it and increased his troubles. He then covered his face and neck with a handkerchief, and ran to a place where he saw three peasants looking on; but they were too much alarmed to help him, and so he ran on further. He then met a woodman, a carrier with a cart and three horses, and some laborers. After much entreaty the carrier agreed to put his horses into a neighboring stable and to accompany M. Eulert, as did the others, all carrying dry hay and straw to burn. M. Eulert, at the spot, they found Madame Eulert still lying face downward on the grass, very little injured. The poor coachman was lying nearly insensible, and for forty-eight hours his case was precarious. After burning much hay and straw to drive away the bees, M. Eulert and his helpers were able to examine the suffering horses. One was so maddened by the stinging it had received that he died the same day; the other was taken to Schmöglendorf and placed under the care of a veterinary surgeon, but the poor animal died on the following day. M. Eulert, in attempting afterwards to assign a probable reason for this fierce attack, supposed that when the horses had been seen to rub against each other a queen bee was annoying one of them; that the rubbing crushed her, and that the attack by the swarm was an expression of the bees' resentment for the murder of their queen. Others sought no further than this for an explanation. That there were, at that time, no less than 2,000 hives of bees in the commune of Sehmogelsdorf, and that this number (greatly beyond the usual limit) increased the probability of attacks on men and animals.

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